

THE PLAGUE STILL HERE

Two Suspects Under Treatment.

LOOKS LIKE REAL THING

A Big Block in Chinatown Condemned to be Burnt--Detention Camp.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Japanese hotel, on the Waikiki side of Maunakea, near Beretania, was visited by Dr. Scaparoni at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in response to a message that an inmate had developed suspicious signs.

The doctor found a Japanese lad of 17 years, named Zuwoka, lying in a room on the first floor of the building. An examination revealed a small, irregular pulse at 120. The temperature was 104. There was a bubo on the left groin, well defined and very painful. The case is viewed with grave suspicion and the sufferer has been removed to the pest hospital at Kakaako.

Another case reported at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Dr. Mitamura was later on examined by Dr. Garvin and classed as "suspicious." The woman is Shino, wife of a Japanese named Murakami Shotaro, who resides on Merchant street, a few doors Waikiki of Alakea street. Dr. Garvin found the woman's pulse as high as 120, and her temperature 103. An examination revealed the right inguinal gland somewhat enlarged, and the patient highly excited. A guard was set over the premises, and the woman removed to the hospital at Kakaako last night. The neighbors, Hawaiian and Japanese, promptly cleared out at the first sign of trouble.

At the request of the Board of Health, Dr. Katsunuma, chairman of a Japanese society, made a census of the Japanese held in the quarantined district. The total shows 3,242 men and women and 183 children, the last including 150 adults from outside districts who were caught by the sudden application of the quarantine. Efforts are being made to obtain a similar census of the Chinese.

The shack in the rear of the Kobayashi Hotel, and in which the Pake plague victim, Kau Wai, had lived before his removal to the Chinese Hospital, was dragged out on Pauahi street and burned yesterday afternoon.

Special Quarantine.

A special quarantine was declared yesterday afternoon over that portion of the infected Chinatown district bounded by King, Kekaulike and Queen streets, and completed by a lane connecting Queen and King streets, situated about midway between Kekaulike and Maunakea streets. A strong cordon of soldiers was placed entirely around this area. At 5 o'clock last evening the inhabitants were marched through the city to the kerosene warehouse at Kakaako, which has been fitted up as a detention camp. Two wagons loaded with Chinese and native women followed the procession, which was securely guarded by armed men. Much comment was made by observant natives and others on the fact that the wagons used for the removal of plague victims were employed for the purpose of transferring these women to the camps. The personal effects and such goods as can be fumigated were removed last night and subjected to a thorough fumigation, after which they were stored, and will eventually be returned to their owners. The buildings on the land thus segregated will be destroyed by fire at about noon today, together with their contents, the special commission having decided that nothing short of absolute destruction will put an end to the danger of contagion from a district, out of which two victims have already been taken.

Committee of Merchants.

A committee of the wholesale merchants of Honolulu has made an offer to the Board of Health to take charge of and thoroughly fumigate the merchandise taken from the condemned blocks at their own expense. This offer, which the Board has accepted, will be a great relief to them, as they will now have only the personal effects of the people to disinfect at the Kakaako station.

Contractor Kerr completed the fumigation plant at the kerosene warehouse yesterday, and a building for the accommodation of about 200 persons at the same locality is nearly completed.

Hyslop & Co. have covered the entire land at the station with fresh earth and black sand.

The station at Kakaako is under the charge of Col. J. H. Fisher, with Mr. J. S. McComb as second in command. Both gentlemen are devoting their whole time to the work.

Dr. Bowman has been appointed physician of the station and makes a personal examination of every inmate twice a day. No sickness of any kind has developed among the people quarantined there, and all show a marked disposition to make the best of the situation.

Efficient Japanese.

All the Japanese have accepted work at the station, in cleaning up, etc., but with the exception of a cook and steward, the Chinese unanimously refuse to accept work, even though they were paid for it, and spend most of their time in playing dominoes.

Mr. Giffard of W. G. Irwin & Co., agents for the Mariposa, made a request to the Board of Health yesterday that the steamer be prevented from entering port.

On arrival this morning the vessel

will be boarded by Health Officer P. A. Mayfield, armed with a letter to the captain, in which will be set out a full statement of the facts in relation to plague matters, and also an order for all freight and passengers for Honolulu to be sent ashore on foot.

The officer will remain on the Mariposa till she sails, and during her stay off port he will see that no one leaves or boards the steamer.

Mail for the Colonies will be thoroughly fumigated before being put on board, but neither freight nor passengers will be taken.

Detention Camps.

Editor Advertiser:—The problem facing the Board of Health is so nearly that which has been solved in so many mainland cities that a lesson from their experience may be learned. The yellow fever in the cities of the Gulf States, of the West Indies and of Central America where the plague is of Honolulu. The terror which seizes the people of New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, and even cities inland is so great that the shotgun quarantines of the tier of southern states is a by-word all over that section of the United States.

The portions of those cities from which comes the danger are those which are given over to the negroes and Cubans and their habits are not more cleanly perhaps than those of the Orientals. But when the dreaded Yellow Jack gets a foothold action is quick and decisive. The now recognized plan is to immediately push out from the city proper that element of the population which is a menace to its general health. What is known as detention camps are immediately put up and there are herded, there is no better word, the negroes and others, and during the entire time that there is any danger the camp is maintained.

The camp is in fact just a village of tents, wooden floors being put in and the necessary trenches and ditches being dug by those who are in quarantine. The camp is usually surrounded by a light barbed wire fence which is always a great help to the guard. The guarding of the suspects is thorough, for those people who know the danger of the fever never stop to argue with any blockade runners, but shoot at sight. The people who are kept in these camps are not allowed free access to every part of the enclosure either, for there is a segregation inside as well so that the danger from any spread of the fever when it breaks out is lessened.

These camps are now so well recognized that all the health authorities approve them and advocate such measures. Surgeon General Wyman, who is the chief health officer of the United States Government, and who directs the quarantine operations approves most cordially of this plan and by his skillful direction has done much to make it effective. The operations of the local officials along these lines put the situation on all fours with the most approved mainland methods although there immediately everyone is taken out of the district which is quarantined. In this way the danger of spread of infection is reduced to a minimum and the menace is minimized. The plan there is to get every individual out of the dangerous districts as quickly as possible and thus render the danger of spread of disease as small as possible.

SOUTHERNER.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanolani, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back. Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Fined Two Hundred and Fifty.

In police court yesterday Charles E. Mesten, bartender at the Hawaiian Hotel, pleaded guilty to the charge of selling spirituous liquors on Sunday, and was fined \$250, according to law. He paid the fine. The charges against four or five men who were found drinking at Mr. Mesten's bar Sunday, were withdrawn.

HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of influenza there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

GUAM AND ITS PEOPLE

Our Neighbors of the Ladrone.

ENSIGN POOR'S ACCOUNT

An Interesting Race Not All Like the Filipinos Save in Indolence.

The following article was written by Ensign C. L. Poor, U.S.N., who is one of Governor General Leary's staff on the island of Guam. It appeared first in the Christmas number of Harper's Weekly.

When, under the most amusingly opera-bouffe conditions ever experienced in modern warfare, the United States steamship Charleston, on June 20, 1898, captured the beautiful but isolated and sleepy old Spanish island colony of Guam in the western Pacific, the place was governed by a lieutenant colonel of the Spanish army, Don Juan Marina, supported by a staff of four army and one naval officers, and a garrison of fifty-four Spanish soldiers, with a native militia of fifty-four men, these latter being armed with old Remington rifles, and organized as artillery crews for four old brass field-guns.

Upon the departure of the Charleston the Spanish officers and soldiers were removed, and the island was left nominally in charge of its leading citizens and the native soldiery. This condition of affairs prevailed until late this spring, when the United States steamship Nanshan, a purchased collier, brought Lieutenant Kaiser, U.S.N., to the island. Except for short periods of time when the United States steamship Bennington and the United States steamship Brutus were in the harbor, the peace and rule of the island were in the hands of the natives; and most excellently did they perform their duty—so well that it augurs most favorably for the future well-being of this colony, though the warmth of our reception and genuine interest shown in our government by these cleanly and intelligent people are sufficient evidence of that.

During all this time the native troops have maintained their organization and discipline, keeping their clothes and equipments clean and in order, posting their sentries, and carrying out their routine—all in a most praiseworthy manner. They are soldierly, intelligent body of men, and will undoubtedly be a valuable auxiliary to the new marine garrison that has arrived on the United States steamship Yosemite. Their best sphere of usefulness would be as a police force and as rural guards in the outlying villages, thus relieving the marines of this isolated and monotonous duty. The natives of Guam are in pleasing contrast to the Filipinos. Though originally, in great part, from the same stock, they have inherited all of the virtues and few of the vices of these people. There is in the blood of these people a considerable proportion of Spanish, South American, and American stock, the last being due to the whaling-vessels that used to frequent the island in large numbers to obtain fresh water and to recuperate their crews. It is not at all unusual to hear English spoken, even in the interior of the island, and, in fact, it is quite as common as Spanish. In personal appearance the natives resemble the Filipinos, though of greater stature and more robust, while the hair is not so bristling and porcupine-like, and brown or even blond hair is occasional evidence of the mixture of races. The intelligence, as indicated by their faces, is much more marked than in the natives of the Philippines. The women, when young, have well-rounded figures and an excellent carriage, which redeems to a great extent their shortness of stature and consequent tendency to dumpliness. In my long walks about Agaña I have noticed many that were very comely and some that were decidedly pretty. As they age they do not become unduly fat, or later on repulsively haggard, as is the case with so many tropical natives.

Their dress is neat and clean, and in their personal habits they are modest and tidy. For the women the costume consists of a short chemise, or jacket, with low neck and short sleeves. This is made of white material of varying degrees of fineness. For more ceremonial occasions it is embroidered around the neck and upon the sleeves, and is sometimes bordered with lace. It fits closely to the stayless figure. Upon occasions of the greatest importance an elaborate jacket of the beautiful and expensive juna cloth, with flowing sleeves and wide collar, is worn over the chemise. With this is worn a skirt of vari-colored calico or cotton stuff, generally of some bright hue. The feet are usually bare, small heelless slippers of colored leather being occasionally seen. The hair is drawn back from the forehead into a knot, and hats are never worn. In church a white cloth is worn as a veil over the head.

The men dress simply and comfortably, generally in suits of white drilling, such as are common all through the East. The Filipino custom of wearing a white shirt with long and flowing tails is in favor among the poorer natives.

One of the first things evident to us is the decided antipathy of the natives for the Filipinos. There are few of them upon the island, and these are not at all regarded with favor. In truth, they seem to be quite as hostile here as they are in their home, and their antipathy makes them almost the only despised element in this peaceful, well-ordered people. The only person in the island of the place was an anti-Spanish Filipino who had married a German trader about a year ago, and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. When we were visiting the jail the keeper showed us his solitary prisoner, and then carefully left the door of the cell, a large room with wooden-barred windows, and apparently very insecure, wide open while he showed us about elsewhere. When we commented on this he said that no precautions were necessary, for no one on the island would harbor the prisoner or aid him in any way, should he attempt to escape, and that he would soon be returned to custody by the people.

Last March the few Filipinos on the island began to foment and incite trouble and insurrection, saying that the Americans were not coming, and that the islands were to be given back to Spain. Their efforts were fruitless, for the loyal and pacific natives immediately compelled these men to leave the island and go to the islands to the northward.

As to the mental and moral characteristics of our new citizens, all that we know so far is of a favorable nature. They are cleanly, intelligent and peaceable. The great majority of them can read and write, and every village has its school for instruction in the elementary branches. They are modest and very courteous in their deportment, and invariably touch their hats to us when we pass them, and are most generous to visitors. The host who should receive visitors without offering them some refreshment during the call is considered very insulting to his guests, while it is equally rude for the guest to refuse the proffered refreshment. They seem to be very light-hearted, and are fond of music and dancing, while their greatest amusement is cock-fighting—the last upon which was one of the principal sources of revenue to the former government of the island. They are not at all fervent in their religion, and about all of the church-going and devotion is confined to the women. Perhaps, however, they are excusable in this, for the Spanish priests who have been here have not set a good example, being a cruel and oppressive lot. The native priests are of a far higher and better character, and are much more respected.

The worst trait, however, of the citizen of Guam is indolence. Nature is so provident, and so warm and smiling here, that little effort is required to support life and provide sustenance for the family. To pay a native by the day or in advance is a fatal error indeed, for he will work until he has accumulated a few dollars, then buy his wife a new skirt, lay in a supply of canned goods at the store, some tobacco and tuba (coconut rum), and then retire to a life of affluent ease for as many months as the money and supplies hold out.

Intoxication is very rare. Men and women alike smoke cigars and pipes, and nearly every one has the unsightly habit of chewing the betel-nut. The native cigar is an object of wonder to the newcomer. It is made from the whole leaf of the native tobacco, which is of most excellent flavor, but very strong and green, rolled into a cylinder about eight inches long, and wound about with threads of fibre to keep it from unwrapping. With the example of American energy and industry; with advanced education, and with the influences of progress; with a strong and just government and purified religious example and instruction—there opens before the inhabitant of Guam a most promising future; and before us, whose duty it is to plant here a model colony, there lies a most interesting experience and labor, of the ultimate success of which there can be no possible doubt.

Twenty-two boys, ranging in age from 8 to 12 years, were rounded up by an officer on Fort street yesterday afternoon and taken to the police station. They were accused of making too much noise in a hallway. After being lectured by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth the little fellows were allowed to go.

MAN DROWNED

An Unknown Chinaman Meets Death.

Found in a Pond Near the Old Chinese Theatre. Result of Inquest Held Last Night.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The dead body of a Chinaman was found last evening near a pond in the rear of the old Chinese theatre, near the terminus of the Oahu railroad, a telephone message to this effect having been received by the Board of Health at 5:50 o'clock. When discovered blood was flowing from the nose and mouth of the Chinaman. The body was that of a man about 25 years old, and was clad in a black coat, black and white striped jumper and dark trousers, and the man appeared to have been a person of some means for one of his race, apparently a well-to-do gardener or farmer. The body was removed to the morgue and the coroner notified.

Some degree of mystery surrounded the identity of the dead Chinaman and the cause of death, though the members of the Board of Health believe it to be a case of murder. The optician was also expressed that the man might have been one of the Chinamen who escaped from quarantine a few days ago and was not caught. Chas. Val Poon, watchman at the Oahu railroad depot, said last night that last Friday evening soon after dark he saw a Chinaman, carrying a roll of blankets, in the vicinity of the pond referred to, and believing him to be in the act of escaping from the quarantine district, he notified an assistant of Capt. Bowers, the patrolman, and with him endeavored to capture the Chinaman. In the dark they were, however, unable to keep on the track of their man, and he disappeared.

Late last evening Deputy Marshal Chillingworth impelled a jury, which after viewing the body held an inquest and returned a verdict of death from accidental drowning. An autopsy will therefore not be held.

The dead Chinaman had about \$20 in money in his pockets, which makes the theory of drowning all the more probable. It is considered likely that the deceased lost his way in the dark and walked or ran into the pond before he knew of the danger that confronted him. His name is not yet known.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Its Ravages Were Decreasing at Last Reports.

The British Medical Journal of December 2, in an article on the bubonic plague in India, makes the following statement: "The summary for India for the week ending November 4th shows an increase on the previous week amounting to 3,971, instead of 3,672. Since then a marked decrease in the death rate from plague has been telegraphed. During the week reported upon, an increase was recorded in Bombay City, but a decrease in the Bombay Presidency generally. In Southern India plague has generally decreased.

"The report of the sanitary officer for Calcutta, Dr. Nield Cook, is interesting reading. Dr. Cook states that 'history repeats itself,' and that a number of people even now believe the statement that plague exists or has existed in Calcutta during the past eighteen months is pure fiction. When it first appeared in Calcutta not only the laity but a number of medical men in responsible positions attempted to disprove the fact of plague being present. "It was the same tale when plague appeared in Hongkong, Bombay, and almost every other place or city which it has visited, and the medical man who first called attention to the presence of the disease has in every instance been looked at askance, and often held up to ridicule."

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